

THE ROUGH RIDERS

With Col. Roosevelt and "Fighting Joe" Wheeler Return.

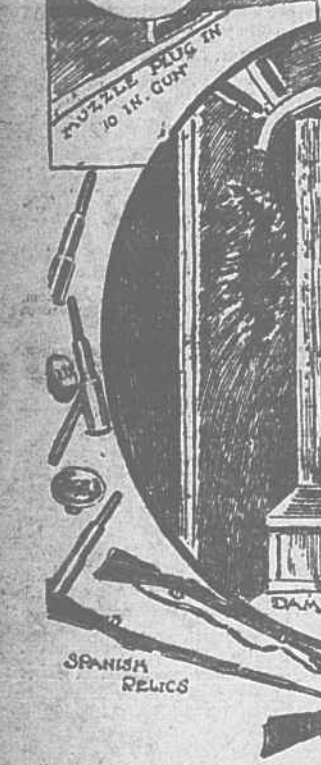
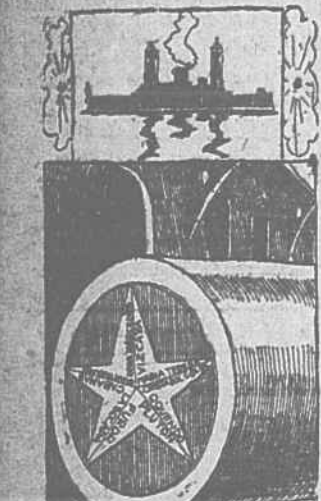
MEN ARE IN GOOD CONDITION.

GENERAL WHEELER THINNER, BUT HIS EYE IS BRIGHT AND HIS STEP ELASTIC—ROOSEVELT IS QUITE WELL, THANK YOU. HE IS THE SUBJECT OF A LAUDATORY SERMON BY THE REV. THOMAS DIXON, WHO BELIEVES IN SAYING NICE THINGS ABOUT A MAN WHILE HE IS LIVING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The rough riders are home. With Col. Theodore Roosevelt and "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, they have reached Montauk Point. They came on the Miami which, with the Gate City, the St. Louis, the Vigilance, and the Mittenan, lie at anchor off shore now, their rigging lights plainly visible from the camp.

As soon as the Miami was sighted the quarantine physician, Dr. Magruder, put off to her in his tug. Colonel Roosevelt met him at the rail. With a hearty handshake he assured Dr. Magruder that both he and his command were in first class condition.

"I never felt better in my life," he said, "and I haven't felt a pain since I went away. Here's General Wheeler, too, and his son, Lieutenant Wheeler. There does not look much the matter



with them. Colonel Roosevelt had on a faded Kahaki uniform much stained and discolored, but there was a wholesome bronze on his face and hands and if he has lost some flesh since he went away, he is not any the worse for it. General Wheeler, too, will pass the doctors without any trouble. Always gaunt and grizzled he is thinner than ever but there is a fire in his eye and a spring in his step which shows that the deadly calentura has not been able to quench his spirit.

There was a cheer from Roosevelt's men as the doctor came alongside. They gathered at the rail and hurled dozens of questions as to when they were to be allowed to go ashore.

"Not to-night, boys," was the cheery response, "but bright and early to-morrow. I won't keep you here a minute longer than I have to."

Colonel Roosevelt and the doctor walked up and down for a while and the commander of the rough riders talked about his trip.

"We came up without a single mishap," said he. "Nearly all my men are well. There is not a bad case among them and nearly all those who left Santiago in bad shape are now well on the road to health."

"Wheeler here has been ill, as you know," he added, drawing his arm affectionately through that of the old general, "but everybody knows how he fought. It was a lucky thing for the Spaniards that he was a bit under the weather."

"ROOSEVELT, HEROIC LEADER." Discourse on the Rough Rider by Rev. Thomas Dixon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Roosevelt, the heroic leader, was the subject of a discourse delivered by the Rev. Thomas Dixon at the Grand Opera house. Many times as the address proceeded the preacher was interrupted by a storm of applause. He said in part: "I do not believe in waiting until after a man is dead to give him his just praise. A man of whom I am going to speak is not personally known to me, but I love him because he is a man and a true American soldier. Neither do I care what his poli-

tics are. Whether they agree with mine is neither here nor there.

"Every man must love and admire an American who has the courage of his convictions and such a man is Theodore Roosevelt. To my mind the representative and ideal American boy. Roosevelt was born to a life of ease and luxury. The surroundings in which he was reared would, to the average person, be calculated to make him a snob but such is not the case. When he got his regiment together, where would he go to get his men? Naturally, he went among the rough, sunburnt men of the prairie, who he had learned from years of experience, were brave and loyal. With these he mingled young millionaires whom he knew were fighters. These he brought together on an equal footing—the two extremes in social life. The recognition of heroic manhood was the basic principle used by Colonel Roosevelt in getting his regiment.

"The work of the rough riders during the war stands alongside of that of the regulars. That forms a new page in American history. They were where the bullets flew the thickest and wherever the fire was the hottest. Their charge up that hill was one of the most glorious events of the whole war.

"And what of the recent acts done by Colonel Roosevelt? The moving of 10,000 brave American soldiers from almost sure death in the Cuban pestholes is directly the result of his manly letter. Did Roosevelt stop to think whether he would be censured for writing that letter? Not much. He was aware of the danger to the men and he cared little whether his utterances made or marred his career. It was he who was the author and writer of that 'round robin,' and nobody else."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP ROBBERS.

QUEENSTOWN, August 15.—J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star line steamer Britannic, who was arrested here Friday morning, on the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Lucania on a charge of being concerned in robbing the mails and in smuggling, was discharged this morning, but was immediately re-arrested upon a warrant issued at the request of the United States embassy, charging him with embezzlement and larceny. He will be taken to London.

LONDON, August 15.—At Bow street police court this morning, Daniel Wood, steward of the Lucania, who was arrested Friday at Liverpool for alleged complicity with Jago in robbing mails and smuggling, was charged on a provisional warrant with embezzlement and larceny.

A representative of the United States embassy informed the magistrate that details of the alleged offenses had not been received and asked him to remand the prisoner. The magistrate replied that the evidence was too slight to justify Wood's detention and released him on his own recognizance.

REGRET HAY'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, August 15.—The afternoon papers, without exception, express regret at the probable return of Ambassador Hay to the United States to suc-

BARGAINS!

- One Baldwin Piano \$175
- One Wegman Piano \$185
- One Ludwig Piano \$200
- One J. P. Hale Piano \$160
- One Chickering Piano \$125

For the next ten days we will sell Bruno, Gordon, Bay State and Washburn Mandolins 40 per cent below list price.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

ceed Secretary Day and they hope that he will see his way clear to decline the appointment to the state department, as it would be a "pity to interrupt an ambassadorial career promising great results for the future of the two nations."

The Westminster Gazette says: "While an American before all, none could have worked more effectively to foster the growing Anglo-American sentiment. The recall of Colonel Hay, while a gain to his country, would be no slight loss to ours."

ERROR IN THE PROTOCOL CORRECTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—Owing to an error in transmission article III of the full text of the peace protocol as cabled from Madrid, was not given with accuracy. The text of this article is really as follows:

Article III.—The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 15.—A. Canby, Minn., special to the Journal says: A tornado last night struck twelve miles northwest of this place, killed seven people, destroyed many buildings and did great damage to the crops. The entire family of Joseph Hutchinson, including his wife and four children, were killed, also Peter Juglin. The storm was not wide in extent, but very violent. Seven people are missing and some of them may be killed. The storm was on the border between southwestern Minnesota and South Dakota.

NORTHWESTERN WHEAT YIELD

Will be Well up to the Record Made at 1895.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 15.—The Journal to-day prints the annual crop estimate of spring wheat for Minnesota and the two Dakotas, made by its commercial editor, H. V. Jones.

Mr. Jones has for several years made a personal inspection of the situation in all three states and has been fortunate in approximating the quantity and quality of the yield very closely.

He estimates the yield this year for the three states at 190,000,000 bushels, as against 180,000,000 bushels in 1897.

This is distributed as follows: Minnesota yield, 82,000,000; acreage 5,500,000.

North Dakota yield, 52,000,000; acreage 4,700,000.

South Dakota yield, 56,000,000; acreage 3,000,000.

Total yield, 189,000,000; acreage, 13,200,000.

The average yield per acre shows less increase, however, than the total yield would indicate because of an increase of acreage of about 2,000,000 acres.

There will be some surprises. The glowing reports to the trade for two weeks will not be sustained with unanimity. There are weak places and the crop cannot fairly be called a "bumper" yield, though the total yield is well up to 1895's famous record.

ENGLISH SHYLOCKS.

Some of Their Shocking Methods—The Evil Laid Bare.

During the greater part of two sessions of the English parliament a select committee has been engaged inquiring into the evils "attending money-lending transactions at high rates of interest or under oppressive conditions as to repayment."

T. W. Russell, M. P., a member of the committee, reviews its work in a very interesting contribution to the Nineteenth Century for August:

"The evil laid bare before the committee day by day, and of which I give mere samples, shocked everybody who heard the witnesses. All classes in the community are involved. The West End and the East End of London are alike cursed. Some money lenders cultivate the clergy; others devote their attention to the medical profession. The civil servant and the bank clerk are a special line. Not a few consider the small trader, and shopkeeper to be the best mark. The workman, shunned by the aristocracy of the profession, is selected in the most barefaced and open manner by the baser sort; and married women are tempted to take loans without the knowledge of their husbands.

"The registration of money lenders, the compelling of such traders to trade only in their own names, and other similar reforms examined, and the committee have recommended their adoption.

"So far as they go they are wise and necessary suggestions. But to speak of any such reforms in the law as a remedy for the evils of the money-lending system is pure folly. There are two effective ways, and only two, of meeting the evils of the present system, but these must be worked side by side. The establishment of co-operative credit will largely drive the money lender out of the market; the giving to the courts the power to review (as suggested by the committee) 'hard and unconscionable bargains' will control what remains of his business. These methods in combination have brought the evil within manageable limits elsewhere. In Switzerland, thirty years ago, the complaints against the usurer were widespread; to-day he is declared to be of no account."

"The following testimony was given by a notorious money lender:

"You made certain advances to a man named Burden?"

"Yes."

"You lent him £5,175?"

"I believe that was somewhere about the figure."

"You proved in the Bankruptcy Court for £3,809 11s. 10d.?"

"Yes, that is the figure."

"In addition to that sum that you proved in court, he had paid you the sum of £10,274 11s. 9d.?"

"I suppose that would be so."

"Making a total of £14,084 3s. 7d.?"

"Yes, I suppose that would be so."

"For a loan of £5,175?"

"Yes, but you know he has done a lot of money lenders."

"It would appear that in certain cases these gentlemen do not wait for an application from the borrower. They forward money to people who have never applied for it. During Mr. Gordon's examination an extraordinary story of this kind came out. It will be found at pp. 137 and 138 of the Minutes of Evidence, 1897. It was admitted by Gordon that he sent a Mr. C— £100 in Bank of England notes without having had the slightest previous communication with her. With the money was enclosed a promissory note for £200, bearing interest at the rate of £100 for three months. The lady, unfortunately, kept the money, signed the promissory note, and suffered accordingly. Probably the key to the money lender's generosity in this case was to be found in the fact that Mrs. C— had an annuity of £600. But Gordon admitted that this practice of sending money without an application for it is part of a regular system."

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CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN. He is the Foremost American Authority Upon Naval Strategy.

Of all the men prominently in the public eye as officials in the government service, there is perhaps no one with whose actual appearance the public is so little familiar as that of Captain Alfred T. Mahan, the foremost authority in America upon naval strategy. Captain Mahan is not one of the men whose reputation has been quickly made in war time. During peaceful moments as well as when the country has been upset by hostilities this grand man has studied constantly, and only by the most vigorous application has he brought himself to his present position.

Although Captain Mahan is personally reserved and perhaps a little taciturn, few people come in contact with him but are impressed very deeply with his honesty, straightforwardness, and ability. He is an early riser, and after a light breakfast he enters upon his work for the day, beginning with a careful examination of all documents concerning naval business that have gathered upon his desk since the preceding day.

Captain Mahan, like many another naval officer, has seen active service, and is acknowledged also as an authority on all matters pertaining to the construction of steel vessels, as well as being a prominent instructor in the history and practice of naval strategy.



SPAIN'S SOLDIERS BEING SENT HOME.

Spain has notified our government where she wants her defeated soldiers landed on Mother Soil. She prefers to have them landed at the following places: Vigo, near the Portugal border; Corunna, on the point of the Bay of Biscay, and Santander, near the French border. In these three towns and their surrounding districts the Carlists are strong and have full sway, so that our landing the defeated soldiers at these points will give them a chance to retrieve their honor in putting down a rebellion before they reach Madrid.

by the end of the week and the cruiser Brooklyn will probably be the first to reach the yard. The new dry dock will be ready to receive one of the vessels within two weeks, as the workmen who are removing the coffer dam in front of the big dock are now cutting away the last row of high wooden piles which obstruct the entrance.

WORSE THAN WAR.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., August 15.—During a terrific thunderstorm here lightning struck Camp Hobson. Seven soldiers are in the hospital seriously hurt. The same company were in the wreck a week ago at Fort McPherson.

Postmasters and Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginian applicants as follows:

Original—Edward W. Atkins, Clarksburg, \$10; Burrell N. Martin, Martinsburg, \$6; John Chapman, Glen Easton, \$6; George S. Smith, Grantsville, \$6; Brooklyn will probably be the first to reach the yard. The new dry dock will be ready to receive one of the vessels within two weeks, as the workmen who are removing the coffer dam in front of the big dock are now cutting away the last row of high wooden piles which obstruct the entrance.

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